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Several Democratic papers have been naming the "hoodoos" in the last Congress. The lists of all of them embrace about every Democrat in that body.

This is one of the times when the 'American people realize what a blessing it is that Congress is not like the British Parliament as to indefinite dura-

The Republicans got all of their political bills out of the way, counting the salary bill as one, yesterday. They have, therefore, accomplished all that they intended.

Every earnest Republican begs the Legislature which has made so creditable a financial record not to mar it during the next three days by exhibitions of softness toward employes already well paid.

While the salary bill is not what many would have it, and while the Journal | York for Cuba to start the present inofficers, it is distinctively a rout for the representatives of the alleged County

The useless Gas Inspector remains, in spite of the action of the House, showing how such barnacles stick when they once attach themselves to the treasury. If natural gas should fail, doubtless the inspector would continue.

Both branches of the Legislature are getting in some important work in the closing days of the session, but it is unfortunate that it has to be done under whip and spur. The constitutional term of the Legislature is too short.

When the President returns from his duck-hunting, it is hoped that he may be able to interest himself in using whatever power he may have to put an end to the foreign discrimination against the products of American farmers.

To pay the employes of the Legislature whose terms of service end with the adjournment more than both branches fixed by law is not only indefensible, but will cause very general disgust among the people who believe that the compensation is already bountiful.

After a long struggle, municipal suffrage for women has been defeated in the Massachusetts House by a vote of 87 to 127-a much larger majority than appeared in the last House. As a crowd drawer, the woman suffrage bill in Massachrsetts was what the Nicholson bill

As an illustration of the tendency to increase expenses in public offices and buildings, an investigating committee of the New Jersey Legislature finds that the cost of maintenance of the Statehouse has increased from \$22,850 in 1875 to \$71,000 in 1894. The long-suffering people foot the bills.

Now that the Kansas Legislature has had time to get in all the bills contracted by the Populists' magnates the past two years, it finds they amount to a debt of \$450,000. But that figure does not begin to measure the damage that party inflicted upon the credit and enterprises of the State.

The Kansas Republican State League has invited Senator Allison, of Iowa, to attend its meeeting, permitting him to name any date in April that will best suit his convenience, and he has accepted the invitation. There is an interesting suspicion that he may embrace the opportunity to promote somebody's presidential boom.

The Governor's veto of the prison management bill is in accordance with his declared position from the beginning of the controversy relative to the appointing power. He will, of course, carquestion is so close that it will not be surprising if the court, as now constituted, finds sufficient ground to sustain his contention.

name Professor Laughlin, of the Chicago University, one of the commissioners to the international monetary conference, as Secretary Morton desires, because he is a gold monometallist. The one intelligent bimetallist whose name has been mentioned is Gen. Francis A. Walker, of Massachusetts-a pronounced international bimetallist. General Harrison offered him a place on the last committee, but he could not accept.

The vote on the so-called local option section of the Nicholson bill was practically 28 in its favor and 20 in opposition. Of the twenty-eight voting for it, nineteen are Republicans and nine were Democrats, while nine Republicans and eleven Democrats voted against it. This vote indicates that this part of the measure is in no sense political. As a rule, Senators representing districts in which there are large cities voted against the section, while those of both parties representing more rural districts voted for

The request of the Spanish govern-

ish rule and methods in Cuba. All accounts agree that the consul-general is a very efficient officer, and the fact that he has been connected with the office twenty years and consul-general ten years indicates that he is held in high regard by the State Department. It will undoubtedly appear that his recall has been requested either because of his alleged sympathy with the revolutionists or his too vigorous protection of American citizens in Cuba; in other words, because he is too good an American to suit the petty despots who represent the Spanish government in Cuba.

THE UPRISING IN CUBA.

insurrection in Cuba as likely to assume formidable proportions if not promptly met with strong repressive measures. Dispatches from Madrid state that the war office is pushing preparations to dispatch a considerable force of men and large munitions of war to the island, and that Marshal Campos, who won distinction by the speedy suppression of a former outbreak, will be made military governor until this one shall be sup-

It is natural that Spain should desire to retain possession of Cuba, and from her point of view she cannot be too prompt or severe in her measures to put down the present rebellion, but in the end her efforts will prove unavailing. The present outbreak may be suppressed, but it will be followed by another and another until Cuban independence shall be established. Nothing in the future is more certain than that the days of Spanish rule in Cuba are numbered. The probability is that the present insurrection is much more formidable than the dispatches indicate. All news that comes from Cuba passes through Spanish hands, and is, of course, doctored. The most rigid censorship is exercised over all news passing out of the coun-

Few persons realize the extent or re-

sources of the Cuban revolutionary party

outside of the island itself. The or-

ganization was made in 1892 by Jose

Marti and other Cuban exiles with head-

quarters in New York and branches in a number of other cities of the United States, Central America and Mexico. The membership in this country numbers many thousands, and every man of them is enthusiastic in the cause of Cuban independence. They contribute liberally. When Jose Marti left New public which it was proposed to establish, about \$2,500,000. At a meeting of Cuban revolutionists in Philadelphia, a few nights ago, \$5,000 was reported in hand, ready to be forwarded in aid of the cause, to be followed soon by a larger sum. The revolutionist clubs in that city number 700 members, most of whom are wage earners or in business, and it was voted to give one day's pay to the revolutionary cause, each week, as long as the war lasts. Leading Cubans in this country claim that their organization can and will furnish \$100,000 a week to carry on the war. The military forces of the insurgents are well led. Their commander-in-chief is Gen. Maximo Gomez, of whom Von Moltke once said: "There have been two great generals on the American continent, Grant and Gomez." He has been fighting for Cuban independence ever since he was a boy, and as he is only about fifty-five years of age, instead of seventy as has been reported, he is liable to give the Spanish authorities a great deal of trouble yet before he dies. During the few years that he lived in exile in St Domingo he was offered the presidency of that republic, but declined, saying: "Cuba is not free yet; until then, wait." No braver man, better soldler or truer patriot lives than General Gomez. The insurrectionists have other brave and capable leaders, including General Roloff, a Polish exile and enthusiast in the cause of liberty; General Maseo, a mulatto who has a great following among the colored inhabitants of the island; Generals Moncado and Sanchez, both of whom served with distinction in the ten years' war, and others of equal note The revolutionists claim that they can raise an army of 100,000 men. If they can raise half this number they wil throw off Spanish rule. Members of the revolutionary party in this country say there are about 10,000 men now in the field and that they are fairly well provided with arms and ammunition. Al together, the situation is one of interesting possibilities and calculated to en list the liveliest sympathy of Americans for the brave men who, in spite of former defeats, have renewed the struggle for independence. If the present effort does not succeed a future one will, for in the

cannot be much longer delayed.

VERY STALE SENSATIONISM. One of the professional purveyors of sensation who serves one of the Chicago papers telegraphed, Wednesday night, that a banker said that \$100,000 in checks was in the Senate that day to influence legislation. The legislation referred to was either the building and loan association bill or the fee and salary bill, pre sumably the former. The readers of that paper, who will not take time to see that the statement is absurd to idiocy, will come to the conclusion that hundreds of thousands of dollars are expended to influence legislation in Indiana every year the Legislature meets. He, therefore, assumes that it is not so a question that once excited deep and It would be absurd for the President to | bad a thing to accept bribes, which is | widespread interest in this country. Just an assumption which will lead men to

progress of events the freedom of Cuba

dishonest deeds in other methods. The more sensible people will take \$100,000 in checks went to the Senate yesterday." That would mean a \$2,000 check for each Senator. If fifty Senators should deposit checks payable to them or order in the banks of the State, payable by a certain bank, the matter would be known in a week from one end of the State to the other. Supposing the money in checks were paid to ten Senators, each would have a check of \$10,000. If several Senators should offer such checks, drawn upon a man connected with State building and loan associations, or with the officers of the County Officers' Association, it would be the topic of general comment because

the fact would get out. If these sensation-seeking correspondents would but acquire a little knowledge upon this matter they would know that bribes have never been known to be made by checks, but with hard cash. When such attempts have been exposed. ment for the recall of the American con- the bills tendered have been presented

increase American sympathy for Span- checks must come from some one tion usually goes upon the books of records and reminiscences. two banks, and consequently would incriminate two persons. It would be well for correspondents who care anything for their reputations, and newspapers which desire to be regarded and entitled to

credit, to guard against such statements. There has been the usual chatter about bribing this Legislature. Roby was going to pour out money like water to defeat hostile legislation. That was the prediction. The fact is that the bill to prohibit winter racing was passed by the Senate with but one dissenting vote, and by the House with equal emphasis. If the Roby gang attempted bribery it There are some indications that the must have been to get some one to Spanish government regards the present steal the bill at some critical period when it could not be duplicated. It has been stated that \$100,000 would be spent by the State building associations. The struggle has been a vigorous one in the Senate, but there have been no material changes in the strength of the two factions. So far as the officers of the County Officers' Association are concerned, there is no good reason to believe that they have collected any considerable amount of money-certainly no considerable part of "\$100,000 in checks."

In conclusion, it may be said in all candor that there are no indications either of the presence of the opulent bribe-giver or of any use of his money

to affect legislation. THE LAST ANTI-LOTTERY LAW.

The anti-lottery bill of Senator Hoar, which became a law before Congress adjourned, must be the finishing blow of the crusade against lotteries begun during the Harrison administration. Since the act of the Fifty-first Congress drove the lottery out of the mans and the headquarters out of Louisiana, the managers have transferred their business to Honduras and Mexico, from whence they have imported their lottery matter to the headquarters at Tampa Bay, Fla., where it was distributed-its circulars, advertisements and tickets by the express companies to agents in various parts of the country. In substance, the new law forbids the bringing of any kind of lottery matter into the United States and its transportation from State to State by any means. By lottery matter is meant anything connected with the advertisement or drawing of a lottery, offers of prizes or any kind of "a paper, certificate or instrument" which purports to be a lottery ticket or to entitle the holder to any believes that it is unjust to several State | surrection it is said he took with him, | prize or reward, the possession of which

Nor does this new law stop with what are known as lotteries; gift enterprises of every sort, that sort of lottery known as the church fair comes under the penalties of this law as soon as the advertisements or tickets or chances in them are made the objects of interstate commerce or of treatment by being put into the mails. The penalties are severe, involving heavy fines and imprison-

It seems that a law with such provisions could make this old-time method of swindling the unwary well nigh obsolete. Still, there are many swindles which are quite as mischievous, among which are the bucket shop, the Roby race track, all organizations of the Iron Hall order, and some phases of option dealing in the staples of the country.

The provisions of the Constitution relative to the legislative term and the time when bills may be presented to the Governor leave room for a difference of opinion as to their construction. The Constitution says the session shall commence on "the Thursday next after the first Monday of January," and "shall not extend beyond the term of sixtyone days." This year the Thursday next after the first Monday of January was the 10th, and the Legislature met on that day. Sixty-one days from and including that date would end on the 11th of March. The constitutional term, therefore, includes the whole of that day. It does not end at noon on the sixty-first day, but with the end of that day, viz.: at midnight on the 11th. The provisions relative to presenting bills to the Governor are as follows: "If any bill shall not be returned by the Governor within three days, Sunday excepted, after it shall have been presented to him it shall be a law without his signature, unless," etc.; "but no bill shall be presented to the Governor within two days next previous to the final adjournment of the General Assembly.' It is difficult to construe these provisions in harmony. The first seems to give the Governor three entire days to consider a bill, while the second seems to imply that bills may be presented to him up to within the last two days of the session. According to the first construction he would have all of Friday, Saturday and Monday in which to consider bills, and according to the other construction, which does not exclude Sunday, bills might be presented to him up to midnight of Saturday, the 9th inst. There is strong ground for the contention that the Governor may take three days for the consideration of a bill, but on the other hand, the implication seems to be clear that the period in which no bill shall be presented to him only includes the last two days of the session, and as every Sunday between Jan. 10 and March 11 is included in the constitutional term of sixty-one days, the last two days of the session are Sunday and

Monday. "Have we a Bourbon among us?" was now it seems appropriate to ask: "Have we a lineal descendant of Napoleon Bonaparte among us?" Robert Mahon time to consider the statement that Cosgrove, of New Albany, Ind., claims that he bears that relation to the great Corsican adventurer who is now being so laboriously dragged from deserved oblivion and exploited as one of the world's benefactors. Cosgrove is about sixty years of age and a plasterer by trade. In a sworn affidavit he tells a queer story. He says he was born in London in 1834, his mother being a natural daughter of Napoleon Bonaparte and his father a surgeon of repute, who came to this country in 1835 to accept the chair of anatomy in a medical college in Philadelphia. He says Napoleon left his mother a large estate which she and the family were cheated out of by English relatives and courts, and that he never got but \$3,000 of what should have been a large fortune. In his statement, which is sworn to before a notary public of Clark county, Indiana, he swears that he has a trunk full of documents at home to prove his claim. He tells a straight story, and it is ro-

sul-general at Havana will not tend to | in evidence, but checks never, because mantic enough to deserve investigation by the enthusiastic gleaners who are and be paid to somebody. The transac- | now scouring the earth for Napoleonic

> In a recent interview Governor Boyd, of Nebraska, is reported as saying that in an address delivered before the State Historical Society Jan. 31, 1891, Mr. Morton, present Secretary of Agriculture, used the following language:

> If great estates now contested among numerous heirs, some of them of the highest social and political prominence in the Union originated in the price of a corrupt ancestor in the first territorial Legislature of Nebraska just and good history should show and illuminate the vicious fact. The reference is said to have been to J.

> B. Folsom, the father-in-law of Mr. Cleveland, and its pointed character has induced his widow, now Mrs. Folsom Perrine. of Buffalo, to visit Omaha for the purpose of investigating it. If it should appear that Secretary Morton used the language imputed to him and that the reference was to the late Mr. Folsom there will doubtless be an early vacancy in the Cabinet. If, on the other hand, Governor Boyd has imputed the injurious statement to the Secretary maliciously or recklessly he can hardly make an adequate apology.

> When Private John Allen, of Mississippi, the humorist of the House, asked Congress in the closing hours of the session to grant 23,000 acres of land for the benefit of the Industrial Institute and College for Girls, nobody supposed his bill would get through. But by a succession of happy hits he got the House laughing and he finally said: "At the institution we are educating several hundred of the loveliest female flowers that bloom in the spring. It is located at the beautiful city of Columbus. about seventy-five miles south of the city of Tupelo-and you all know where that is." This struck the House as so excruciatingly funny that the motion to suspend the rules and pass the bill was agreed to without a dissenting vote. Private Allen is not in the humorist business merely for fun.

> The City Council of Philadelphia has ordered brass plates bearing the names of its present members to be placed in Independence Hall and the City Hall. As no other council has ever done this, and as the present council is one of the worst on record, there is peculiar appropriateness in having the commemorative tablet made of brass.

> It has not been very long since the gambling hells of Helena and Butte City were noted far and wide for the open and shameless manner in which they plied their business. Now the Montana Legislature has passed an act forbidding all gambling in the State. The world does move.

BUBBLES IN THE AIR.

The Old Man's Wisdom. Nothin' to say, my darter, nothin' at all

In fact, you know it's a habit of mine when your mother is headed my way.

"What is this I hear about you folks talking of dismissing your minister?" "Oh, he is too slow? We have had him nearly a year now, and he hasn't given us a sermon on Napoleon yet."

The Cheerful Idiot. "Are you aware," said the scientific boarder, "that if a coat of paint is applied to a man he will die within a few hours?" "I wasn't aware," replied the Cheerful Idiot. "I have noticed, though, that a man may survive a coat of whitewash till the

next election." His Reason. "If you have so intense a disdain for college men," asked the old friend, "why is it that you have so many of them em

ployed in your business?" "I don't mind teiling you," confessed old man Gotrox, with a malicious chuckle. "I keep 'em here to gloat over. I like to see the darn dudes working their fingers off for me to make their bread and butter."

THE SILVER PARTY.

The new silver party will disintegrate things a little, but it will be merely a side after all.-Louisville Commercial

It is curious that a body of men who think it would be a good thing to have gold at a premium should call themselves bimetallists.—Milwaukee Sentinel (Rep.) The American Bimetallic League's ad dress is a Populist manifesto, pure and simple, and everybody in this country will agree that one Populist party is enough,

-Kansas City Star (Ind.)

We cannot believe that Mr. Bland has dwelt upon the possibility of not abiding the action of a Democratic convention. There's no Svengall who can hypnotize him into singing "Ben Bolt."-St. Louis Kepubl'e (Dem.)

The party that proposes the free coinage of silver by the United States is not a bimetallic party. It is a silver party. It is the party of Mexico and Japan. It could be justly called the Greaser party, or the party of Wojens.—Cincinnati Commercial

Gazette (Rep.) Should both parties prove untrue to genuine bimetailism, then a new party might be excusable, but as matters now stand i would be the sacrifice of a great principle the jeopardizing of a great cause in the in-terest of a few men anxious for personal notoriety.-Chicago Inter Ocean (Rep.)

It may well be doubted whether in 189 the silver question will be anywhere near the point of feverish controversy at which its partisans will shun all other issues and be willing to perform an exodus from all other parties in order to embrace the principles of the league.-Chicago Record (ind.) The North and East are of the opinion that they do not care to lend any more money in the South or in the West as long as there is a liability impending that for 100 cents in gold loaned to-day they may be asked to accept 50 cents' worth of silver two or three years hence.-Ohio State Jour-

They wish to put the country on the silver standard-the single silver standard, as they say-in order to afford a market for the product of their silver mines. It is essentially a protection measure. It proposes to protect the silver miner at the expense of the rest of the people—Louisville Courier-Louisville (Courier-Louisville)

Journal (Dem.) Parties which endure are not made off hand after the Warner, Jones and Stewart plan; they grow. They are not an instantaneous creation; they are an evolution. The majority of the people of this country do not favor free silver except under international agreement, and they have hopes that that will be brought about in the near future.—St. Louis Globe-Democrat (Rep.)

The idea that the prosperity of the people would be increased by debasing the unit of currency values is equally ridiculous as that of gain to the farmer by halving the capacity of the bushel or the number of ounces to the pound. At best the change would entail a world of trouble to the people called upon to make it, with not a shade of compensation for that trouble.—Chicago compensation for Tribune (Rep.)

MAGAZINE NOTES.

Clarence C. Buel undertakes to show in the Century that bosses and blackmail are a legacy to New York city from colonial days. He makes out a bad case for the old Dutch burghers, some of whom seem to have engaged in a variety of municipal

The pictures in the Century from the sculptures of Jean Carries show the remarkable power of that artist artisan of putting life and character into his work. The work as it comes from his hand must indeed be instinct with life when mere re-Mrs. Burton Harrison's serial, "An Errant

Wooing," is too plainly padded to be altogether agreeable reading for those who do not enjoy the combination of novel and book of travel. The story is on the plan of iuvenile fletion, when endeavors to im-part valuable information disguised in a

Women as well as men in this country who study art with a serious purpose fancy that if they can have the advantages of instruction in Paris they have the best. A letter in the Art Amateur for March, which shows that their opportunities for study in the French capital are limited, disposes of their theory. For instruction in separate classes they pay double that men pay and receive half the attention. Their only way of securing full advantages is to enter men's classes, but this is decidedly objectionable because contrary to custom and the best sentiment. The male European students treat the women with outward

the best sentiment. The male European students treat the women with outward courtesy, but do not respect them. In his Century article H. C. Bunner sets forth a situation and asks a question which is certainly not of the puzzling lady-or-thetiger order. "I have told you," he says, "of two little boys whose relatives offered to tell them stories. One stood by the knee of a highly cultivated gentleman of the present day, who nad had the advantage of foreign travel, who was filled even to overflowing with a lofty morality, and who observed the strictest proprieties of realism in his narrative, and inculcated a valuable moral which his heaver might otherwise moral which his hearer might otherwise have missed. The other sat on the knee of a hairy old pagan cave-dweller, who knew no more about morals than he knew about soap; and that boy heard a lot of nonsense about things that never existed. But—which little boy would you rather be?"

In a chapter in the Century bearing the caption "Cheating at Letters," H. C. Bunner discusses in an entertaining way a variety of humbugs foisted upon the reading public as literature. Among other amusing truths he tells is this: "It is only among highly educated literary men that you ever find people who don't know a story when they see it, or who can be deluded into thinking that something is a story that is not a story. I will engage to find you scores of books which are panoramas, wax-work shows, picture galleries, processions—anything and everything but stories; and I will engage to find you for every one of these books an eminent critic, or a college professor, or two magacritic, or a college professor, or two maga-zine editors, who will read it through and announce it a charming narrative; whereas, you may take the book for yourself and try it on a score of plain people, and learn from them that whatever else it may, whatever other merits it may have, 'it ain't The February issue of the Tokio (Japan)

Sun, a monthly review of politics, economics, science, literature and art, just received, has an attractive table of contents. Its opening contribution is a paper on war by Kiyoomi Chikami, which, in view of the present conflict in which Japan is engaged, is doubtless of interest and importance. Unfortunately it is printed in the Japanese Unfortunately it is printed in the Japanese language, which prevents a reproduction in these columns. Other subjects considered are "Industrial Education," "Noted Navigators Before the Christian Era," "The Relation Between the Caste System and Ideal Manhood" and "Distinction Between History and the Related Sciences," a review of poems by noted literary men, and "A Few Words on Religion," also catch the eye, while Mr. Fukuzawa's remarks on current topics are, of course, highly edifying. As their merits are also hidden from foreign comprehension under a tea-chest combination of hieroglyphics, the American reader can only look through the pages with unsatisfied curlosity. The illustrations afford some entertainment.

ABOUT PEOPLE AND THINGS.

There will be a total eclipse of the moon next Sunday night, visible in every part of the United States which takes the precaution to provide itself with a clear sky. New Jersey has passed a law for the benefit of trolley and street-car employes. None and the day's work is fixed at eleven hours, with forty-five minutes off for lunch. The Wells-Fargo Express Company orders that any employe who is seen taking a glass

of liquor while on duty or during business hours shall be cautioned at once, and on repeating the offense be immediately discharged. The widow of one of the passengers on board the Elbe has given the 100,000 marks for which his life was insured toward the fund being raised for the widows and or-phans of the drowned passengers and crew. Her name is Schull, and her husband took out the policy in Cologne just before sailing. "When I first went on the stage," said

Mrs. D. P. Bowers, the veteran actress, 'the average actress's wardrobe consisted of three gowns—one elaborate costume for dowager roles, a handsome gown for the sympathetic parts, and a simple little frock for the ingenue," only, added Mrs. Bowers, naively, "in those days we did not call them ingenues. We called them chamber

The sword that Byron used in his brief campaign for the independence of Greece now hangs in a Chicago dining room. It was brought home from Greece by Colonel Miller, of Montpeller, Vt. It is an interesting souvenir of warfare, but it is doubtful if it shed as much blood as the lancet with which the doctors tapped the veins of the unlucky fever-stricken poet a few hours before he died.

Dr. D. H. Mann, the grand chief templar of the world, who is lecturing in South Carisfied after investigation that the dispensary system tends to increase the consumption of liquor and will increase the number of drunkards. The dispensary system he believed to be worse than the high-license because of the partnership of the state in the traffic.

One of the bills passed during the last hours of Congress and signed by the President when he was on the gallop was the Covert copyright bill, which reduces the penalties imposed upon newspapers for printing copyrighted photographs, and so on. One New York newspaper has been sued for \$837,000 for violation of the existing law in printing a copyrighted photo-graph. Under the new law the highest amount that can be recovered in any case

The recent death of Rev. R. S. Harrison proprietor of the Chicago Advance, has been followed by a change of ownership in that paper and the consequent retirement from the editorship of Rev. Dr. Simeon S. Gilpert after a service of twenty-four years. This draws out the statement from the Northwestern Advocate that the Presbyterian Interior, the Baptist Standard, the Congregationalist Advance, the Protestant Episcopal Living Church and the Methodist Northwestern have, until this change, been edited by men who entered those offices at least twenty-four years ago-rather a remarkable showing in these days of frequent business changes.

SHREDS AND PATCHES.

A courtship by mail is about as satisfacory as a perusal of the bill of fare in place Statisticians are now trying to compute the damage done by Congress.—Pittsburg Chronicle-Telegraph. Grover might start a cuckoo subscription fund to pay Queen Lil's \$5,000 fine.—Phila-delphia North American.

Heretofore women of Mrs. Dominis's caliber have not often gone above the \$5 and five days' limit.-Washington Post. It would be a relief if the President would fill a few big offices with material not se-lected from the debris.—Detroit Tribune.

We sincerely hope that Countess De Castellane has succeeded in securing enough to last until she reaches Paris .-- Chiago Post. Since the fair sex took to wearing man's apparel the average brother and sister are

falo Courier.

we draw the line at woman's right to speak of Martha Washington's husband.—Cincin-nati Tribune. The great question is, did Russell Sage wear his ten-dollar suit of clothes to the nuptials of his late friend's daughter?—Phil-adelphia Press.

nd together by a good many ties.-Buf-

ned to be

If the President doesn't pay Lil's \$5,000 fine she will write him down in her diary, and with reason, too, as "real mean."—Philadelphia Press. There is one thing for which the congressional Record is to be commended. It is wasting no space on the Gould wedding. —Washington Post.

"Willie, do you know what the Easter season is especially noted for?" "Yes'm; it's the only season of the year when the hens lays colored eggs."—Brooklyn Life.

Harrison's Prediction Verified. New York Tribune Ex-President Harrison's prediction that Driver Cleveland would have an uncommonly hard time in managing his team of wild horses was more than fulfilled. The steeds took the bits in their mouths almost at the beginning of the trip, and the man on the box was as helpless as a baby.

Hardly a Success.

It cannot be said that Vice President Stevenson's oration over the remains was an unqualified success. Even the remains

LOCAL OPTION STANDS

SENATE REFUSES TO STRIKE IT FROM THE NICHOLSON BILL.

By a Vote of 28 to 20 the Feature Remains in the Bill Although a Hard Fight Was Made to Kill It.

SPECIAL ORDER FOR TO-DAY

VOTE TO SUSPEND THE RULES LOST BY A SLIM MARGIN.

At 9 o'Clock This Morning the Final Fight Will Be Made on Its Passage as Amended.

The Nicholson bill, as amended by the Senate yesterday, will probably pass the Senate this morning. Mr. Nicholson and other friends of the bill expressed great gratification that the bill will escape from the Senate with at little tinkering as it has received, and that the material section in the bill has been preserved. When the bill goes back to the House to-day the amendments will be likely be concurred in, and then it will go to the Governor. It is believed the Governor will sign it, although it is within his power to veto it and thus kill it. By thus placing upon the Governor the onus for its enactment or defeat the Democrats are compelled to divide with the Republicans the responsibility for what-

ever happens. It was five minutes of II o'clock when Senator Shiveley called up House Bill 165, the Nicho'son bill, to hear the discussion of which the large crowd that packed the Senate was present. Senator Baker sprung to the floor after the clerk had read the report of the committee, which lay in printed form upon the desks of members, and moved that the Senate nonconcur in the report. President Nye, however, refused to recognize the Senator from Grant, and Senator Shiveley was allowed to move that the amendments, in particular, be considwialim as reported by the committee.

There was no debate on the first amendment sted on. This was that Section 2 be amended so as to read "shall provide for the sale of such liquor in a room separate from any other business of any kind whatever," instead of "wholly separate and apart." When ayes and noes were deman ad, and President Nye announced that there need be no demand for this, as he intended that the votes should all be taken in this way. There was much confusion and the vote was taken with much difficulty, the President continually rapping for order. It resulted in a vote of 34 to 15 in favor of striking out the word "wholly, and of 33 to 16 on the phrase "and apart." Thus these two amendments became a part of the bill. The President then had the next amendment (added to Section 2) read, as follows:

"And provided further, That if such applicant for license desires to carry on any other or different business he shall state the same in his application for license, and the same may be granted or refused by the board of commissioners hearing such application, and such permission shall be stated in the license if granted."

This addition to Section 2 was adopted by a vote of 24 ayes and 24 noes. It required the vote of the President to decide it, and he voted to support the committee. Senator Wishard still being very sick was absent, and Senator Sweeney was out of the room. Section 3 was then amended so as to permit the family of the proprietor of the saloon, as well as himself, to be in his place of business during prohibited hours,

the vote standing 31 ayes and 17 noes. REVOCATION OF LICENSES. Section 4 was called up for consideration without any speeches being made in favor of the bill from any quarter. The action neretofore taken was disappointing to the crowd, who expected to hear a debate. The friends of the bill had not materialized, and it began to grow apparent that most of those voting for the original form of the bill did not intend to make a fight against many of the amendments. The vote was called on the amendment substituting the word "second" for "first" in Section 4, the House having adopted the bill in a form re-quiring courts to revoke licenses for the quiring courts to revoke licenses for the first offense. The vote on this was: Ayes, 31; noes, 16, as follows:

noes, 16, as follows:

Ayes—Alexander, Barnes, Bethel, Bird, Boord, Collett, Crumpacker, Ellison, Gost-lin, Haggard, Holler, Houghton, Humphreys, Johnson, Kern, Kerns, LaFollette, McCutchan, McHugh, McLean, Mull, Phares, Schneck, Seller, Shiveley, Stuart, Sweeney, Vail, Watson, White, Wray—31.

Noes—Baker, Beck, Boyd, Bozeman, Cranor, Gifford, McCord, McDonald, McKelvey, McManus, Manwaring, Newby, O'Brien, Parker, Rinear, Self—16.

The first refusal to adopt the recommendation of the committee on temperance occurred on the amendment words "justice curred on the amendment cutting out the words "justice or police" in Section 4. The effect of this would be to carry all prosecutions for violations of the law to police or justices' courts, because they would not have the power to revoke licenses. The Senate refused to make this gap in the bill, and voted as follows: Ayes—Alexander, Bethel, Bird, Boord, Crumpacker, Duncan Gostlin, Haggard, Holler, Houghton, Humphreys, Johnson, Kern, Kerns, LaFollette, Leyden, McCutchan, McHugh, Mull, Phares, Stuart, Vall, Watson—23

an, McHugh, Mull, Phares, Stuart, Vall, Watson—23.

Noes—Baker, Barnes, Beck, Boyd, Bozeman, Collett, Cranor, Ellison, Gifford, McCord, McDonald, McKelvey, McLean, McManus, Manwaring, Newby, O'Brien, Parker, Rinear, Schneck, Self, Seller, Shiveley, Sweeney, White, Wray—26.

The friends of the bill showed appreciation of this vote by beaming faces. The next vote was also taken without debate, on the amendment to strike out the word "shail" and insert "may" in Section 4, the effect of which was to make the bill read ffect of which was to make the bill read as follows: "Upon conviction, etc., second offense, etc., in any Circuit, Si criminal, justice's or police court of Indiana, the court may make an order revoking the license," etc. The vote on this was in full as follows: Ayes-Alexander, Bethel. Bird, Boord,

Ayes—Alexander, Bethel. Bird, Boord, Bezeman, Crumpacker, Duncan, Ellison, Gostlin, Haggard, Holler, Houghton, Humphreys, Johnson, Kern, Kerns, La-Follette, Leyden, McCutchan, McHugh, Parker, Phares, Schneck, Seller, Stuart, Sweeney, Vail, Watson, Wray—29.

Noes—Baker, Barnes, Beck, Boyd, Collett, Cranor, Gifford, McCord, McDonald, McKelvey, McLean, McManus, Manwaring, Mull, Newby, O'Brien, Rinear, Self, Shiveley, White—20.

The next amendment offered was also adopted, reading as follows, still without

the same." The roll call on this was as fol-

Ayes—Baker, Bethel, Bird, Boord, Bozeman, Collett, Cranor, Crumpacker, Duncan, Ellison, Gostlin, Haggard, Holler, Houghton, Kerns, LaFollette, Leyden, McCord, McCutchan, McHugh, McLean, McManus, Mull, O'Brien, Parker, Phares, Schneck, Self, Seller, Shiveley, Stuart, Watsen, White, 23 Schneck, Self. Seller. Shiveley. Stuart, Watson. White—33.

Noes—Alexander, Barnes, Beck, Boyd, Gifford, Humphreys, Johnson, Kern, McDonald. McKelvey. Newby. Rinear, Sweeney, Vail, Wray—15.

Section 8 was amended by adding a provision to read as follows: "Provided, That in case of the insanity or death of the person holding a license under the provisions of the law now in force, before the expiration of the year for which the same was granted, the county or city treasurer shall, on the order of the Board of Commissioners of the county or the Council of such city, refund to the guardian of such insane person, the heirs, executors or administrators of said decedent or insane person, the proportionate part of the license fees for the unexpired part of said year, which such treasurer has received for such license."

FIGHT ON LOCAL OPTION. Section 9 was destined to wake up the op posing forces. Senator Newby set the ball rolling by taking the floor to give his assent to the bill. He said this section does not provide as satisfactory a form of local ention to him as he would himself devise. I he were writing the bill, but it gives the

majority in a community the right to decide whether there shall be a saloon in its midst or not, and he was for the principle; and also for the section rather than have no provision for such a principle. Senator Selier followed, saying that every other feature of the bill might be approved by him, and if this section still remained in it he would have to vote against the bill. He spoke favorably of the Moore bill, which, he said, will drive out the doggeries, and compel saloons, where cities so desire, to occupy places where they can be supervised. He announced that he was opposed in some cases to communities having such power as this section would give, and in some cases, he thought, some such restrictive power as the Moore bill provides should be given city authorities. He was frank enough to say, he declared, that there are some communities where the people are "too good" to exercise such a power as this section would confer upon them. The remark savored of a sneer at professions of morality. Senator Cranor asked him if he did not think the people of a ward, by their votes, are as well able to say whether they want a saloon in their midst as is a common council, such being one of the features of the Moore bill. Senator Seller said he is opposed to local option. Senator Gifford asked him if he did not know that the Moore bill applies only to cities operating under the general charter act of 1867, and not to Indianapolis or other cities having special charters. He said he did, but his argument continued in a strain leading one to think that the act would apply to Iadianapolis. Senator Ellison asked if the argument continued in a strain leading one to think that the act would apply to Indianapolis. Senator Ellison asked if the section did not apply to obnoxious persons who apply for licenses, but Senator Seller said that all persons applying for liquor licenses generally become obnoxious to the

remonstrators.

Senator Boyd took the floor against the amendments. He said he stood for the right of the people who do not want a saloon in their wards. He wanted it understood that he stands with the temperance people of the State, irrespective of party. Here the galleries applauded. He said the people of the State are awakening from the Rip Van Winkle sleep of indifference to temperance legislation, and that they are demanding that this bill shall pass. Whereat there was more applause, and at are demanding that this bill shall pass. Whereat there was more applause, and at the suggestion of a Senator who rose to a point of order, President Nye remarked that the persons in the galleries have no right to signify by any sign what their feelings are upon the business being transacted by the Senate.

enator Parker said he thought the report Senator Parker said he thought the report of the committee in regard to this section was a shrewd scheme. The bill, he said, is a famous one, its author's name is well known and the provisions of the bill in their general tenor have become more or less public property. With this section stricken out and the bill a law, they could say in some parts of the State: "O we passed the Nicholson bill," and in other parts they could say to those opposed to it, "But we pulled the fangs of the dragon first." Would the author know the bill with this out?" he asked.

Senator Shiveley—His name would still be on it.

on it.

"Aye, that's the very point," continued the Senator. "The scheme is to catch the people acoming and agoing. Perhaps after all this is a part of the Evansville compact. Let me tell you that you cannot serve God and mammon, you cannot carry out the Evansville compact and carry out the demands of the people at the same time."

What the Evansville compact is was not explained to the Senators, but it is supposed to refer to the action of the Evansville members solidly opposing this bill. Senator Haggard spoke next, declaring that if this section remained in the bill he doubted if he could see it his duty to support the bill. He went back to the days of the Baxter law to point out reasons why local option is a failure. It was now nearly 1 o'clock and, as the debate did not seem to be nearly over. President Nye concluded at last to recognize a motion to adjourn. The Senators and crowd quickly left the The Senators and crowd quickly left the

TALKING TO THE GALLERIES. Consideration of Section 9 was resumed upon the reconvening of the Senate yesterday afternoon. Senator Alexander made his speech to the lobbies, starting out with "Mr. President, Senators and Pellow-citizens." He was of the opinion that it would be an outrage to say to the people of any community that they should not have the right to protect themselves against an exconvict or a man of notoriously bad character who was attempting to set up a saloon in their neighborhood. The consistency of Senator Alexander was shown when, after making this speech, he voted to adopt the report of the committee.

Senator Baker it appeared that this was the supreme moment of the session, and he adjured the Senate to arise to the Senator Haggard asked that from this time forth the five-minute rule should be enforced, owing to the other important legislation that was pending, and which was demanding attention.

demanding attention.

President Nye wanted to know if the Senator from Tippecanoe thought there was any more important measures pending than the Nicholson bill, and Senator Haggard rethe Nicholson bill, and Senator Haggard replied that he most emphatically did.

The Lieutenant Governor replied that a hundred thousand people had petitioned the Legislature to pass this bill, and, measured by the test of public interest, there was no more important measure before the Legislature than the Nicholson bill. The galleries loudly applauded the ruling. Governor Nye again played successfully to the galleries when he overruled the point of order of Senator McHugh that it was out of order for the lobbies and galleries to manifest their approval or disapproval. Senator Mctheir approval or disapproval. Senator Mc-Hugh was right in his point of order, but the Lieutenant Governor ruled that the peo-ple had a right to come to the Legislative ole had a right to come to the Leg

ple had a right to come to the Legislative halls and see the law-making process, and he would not enforce the rule against demonstrations of approval or disapproval. At this there was another outbreak from the galleries, and, seeing that it was the thing to do, the advocates of the bill did some playing for gallery recognition.

Senator LaFollette supported the report of the committee and favored the striking out of the section. He recited that the out of the section. He recited that the Baxter bill, while it closed some salcons, enormously increased the sale of liquor at the drug stores, and had in reality had the the drug stores, and had in reality had the effect to increase the vice of intemperance. He believed that the bill as amended would enable the authorities to enforce the present laws, which was the thing really desired. On the other side, there was danger that in demanding too much the advocates of the bill would make it impossible to secure any temperance legislation at the hands of this Legislature.

egislature. Senator Shiveley supported the section, and enied that it meant local option or that it ould be construed into local option. denied that it meant local option or that it could be construed into local option.

The discussion lasted until 4 o'clock, and the report of the committee that the section be stricken out was rejected by a vote of 20 to 28. The vote was as follows:

Ayes—Alexander. Crumpacker, Gostlin, Haggard, Holler, Humphreys, Johnson, Kern, LaFollette, Leyden, McCutchan, McHugh, McLesn, Parker, Phares, Stuart, Sweeney, Vall, Watson and Wray—20.

Noes—Baker, Barnes, Beck, Bethel, Bird, Roord, Bovd, Bozeman, Collett, Cranor, Duncan, Ellison, Gifford, Houghton, Kerns, McCord, McDonald, McKelvey, McManus, Manwaring, Mull, Newby, O'Brien, Rinear, Schneck, Self, Seller, Shiveley—28.

Senator Baker moved that the constitutional ru'e be suspended and that the bill be put upon its passage, but the votes to suspend the rule could not be mustered, and the bill was made the special order for this morning at 9 o'clock.

The section upon which the real fight was made, reads as follows:

"Section 9. If, during any regular session of the Roard of Commissioners of any gourn-

ty, a remonstrance in writing, signed by a majority of the legal voters of any town ship or ward in any city situated in sale county, shall be filed with said Board of Parker, Phares, Schneck, Selier, Stuart, Sweeney, Vail, Watson, Wray—29.
Noes—Baker, Barnes, Beck, Boyd, Collett, Cranor, Gifford, McCord, McDonald, McKelvey, McLean, McManus, Manwaring, Mull, Newby, O'Brien, Rinear, Self, Shiveley, White—20.
The next amendment offered was also adopted, reading as follows, still without debate:
"And upon the third conviction or plea of guilty entered the court rendering judgment thereon shall annul and set aside such license to such applicant therefor during the period of two years from the date of the filing of such remonstrance. If any such license should be granted by said board. such license should be granted by said board during said period the same shall be null and void, and the holder thereof shall be liable for any sales of liquor made by him, the same as if such sale were made without license. The number to constitute a majority of voters herein referred to shall be determined by the aggregate vote cast in said township, or city ward, for candidates for the highest office at the last election preceding the filing of such remonstrance."

It Was the Senator's Brother. The debate on the Nicholson bill has some amusing incidents. On the tie vote, when the President found he would have to vote unless Cenator Sweeney was located, he swept the chamber with his eye and discovered a large, powerfully framed man in the

lobby crowd. "The Senator from Dubois will vote." said he, fixing his eyes upon the gentleman and pounding the marble for quiet.

There was no answer, and Senators began to look around for Senator Sweeney.

"Every Senator present must vote," again said President Nye, sharpening his gaze upon the man in the rear. He was evidently beginning to think the Senator was dodging.

dently beginning to define the room," spoke dodging.

"The Senator is not in the room," spoke out some of his fellow-Democrate.

"Yez, he is," said the President. "He is over there in the crowd. He must vote."

"That's his brother," said a Senator, and the Senate burst into a roat. Senator Sweet nev is an exact counterpart of his brother nev is an exact counterpart of his brother.